Optical and Mechanical Properties of Nano-Composite Optical Ceramics

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Submicron and Nanostructured Ceramics

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Report Documentation Page

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Introduction

- Background
 - Current MWIR transparent materials
 - Nano-composite oxides
- Processing/Microstructures
- Optical Properties
- Mechanical Properties
- Summary



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Maximizing the Optical and Mechanical Performance

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The goal is to achieve all of the following simultaneously:

DARPA Goals:

- High Strength equivalent to Sapphire
- Scaleable Method able to produce 3" domes
- MWIR Transparent equivalent to Spinel Raytheon "Stretch Goal"
- MWIR Transparency equivalent to Yttria

To achieve these goals:

- No pore phase (large $\Delta n \sim 0.8$ = scatter)
- Minimize grain size / grain growth (G.S. $\leq \lambda/20$ for transparency)
- Uniform 2-phase microstructure (small $\Delta n < 0.2$)
- Avoid MWIR absorptions due to Si-O and Al-O bonds



Project Approaches

Raytheon Group

Densify nano-powders to make domes

Rutgers / UC-Davis Group

Plasma sprayed powders Spark plasma sintering

UConn Group

Direct plasma deposition of dome shapes

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- Material test and characterization
 - Optical material modeling

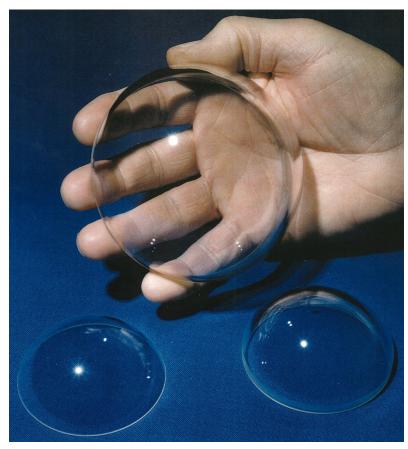


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Background

Sapphire (single crystal Al₂O₃) is the current MWIR dome material of choice.

- High strength
- Excellent erosion durability (rain/sand)
- High thermal shock resistance
- Low optical scatter
- Intrinsic birefringence
- Lacks full 3-5μm transparency (absorption at 5μm)
- Significant MWIR emission at elevated/operating temperatures
- High temperature mechanical properties degradation
- High cost due to single crystal growth and optical finishing





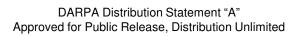
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Objective:

Make much stronger dome materials and retain full MWIR transmittance

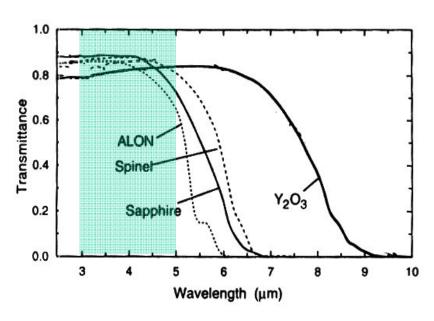
	Optical Properties		Mechanical		Properties					
	Absorption	Scatter	Optical Isotropy	Mech. Strength	Impact Resist.	Thermal Shock Resist.	Machin- ability			
Sapphire										
Spinel										
ALON									Ex	cellent
Y ₂ O ₃									O Ma	arginal
MgO									Po	or
ZrO ₂										
YAG										
		Absorption	Scatter	Optica Isotrop			act Sh	rmal ock sist.	Machin- ability	
	ride Nano- omposites									

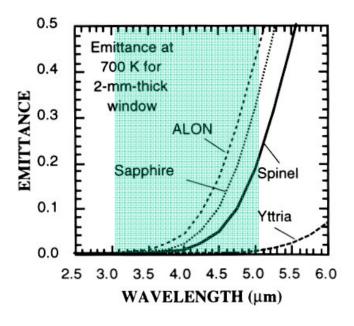


Maximizing the Optical Performance

Problem: Most durable MWIR dome materials contain Al-O bonds. However, Al-O bonds absorb at $\lambda > 4$ microns

Solution: Select nanocomposite systems without Al-O bonds (Y₂O₃, MgO, ZrO₂)





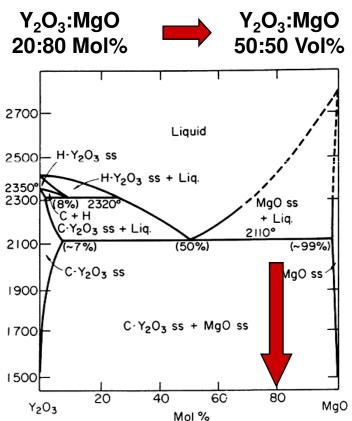


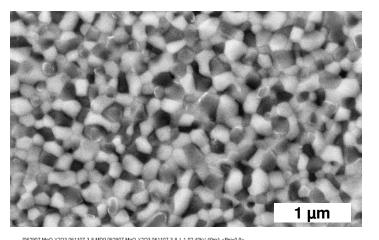
Nanocomposite Composition

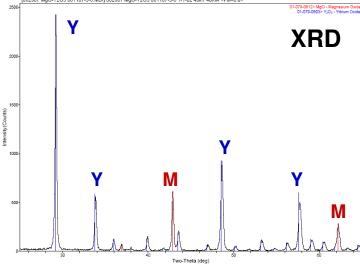
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Baseline Material System:

Yttria: Magnesia









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Nanocomposite Optical Ceramics:

A new class of MWIR dome materials

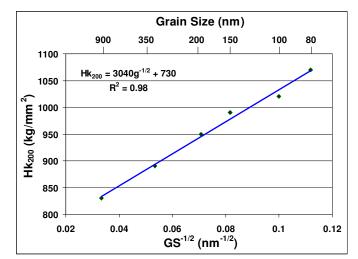
Approach: Reduce grain size of transparent polycrystalline ceramics to increase strength: Hall Petch relation: $\sigma \propto (g.s.)^{-1/2}$

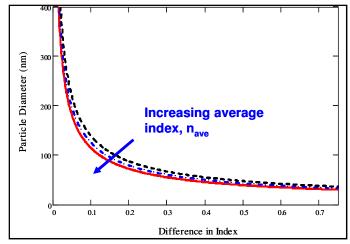
Problem: Processing conditions (high T & P) required to densify to optical clarity promote grain growth

Solution: Use significant volume fractions of two or more mutually insoluble transparent ceramics (e.g. $MgO + Y_2O_3$)

Problem: Refractive index differences between phases cause scattering by the grains

Solution: Reducing the grain size to $< \lambda/20$ eliminates scatter and transparency is restored: $4\mu m/20 = 200$ nanometers!



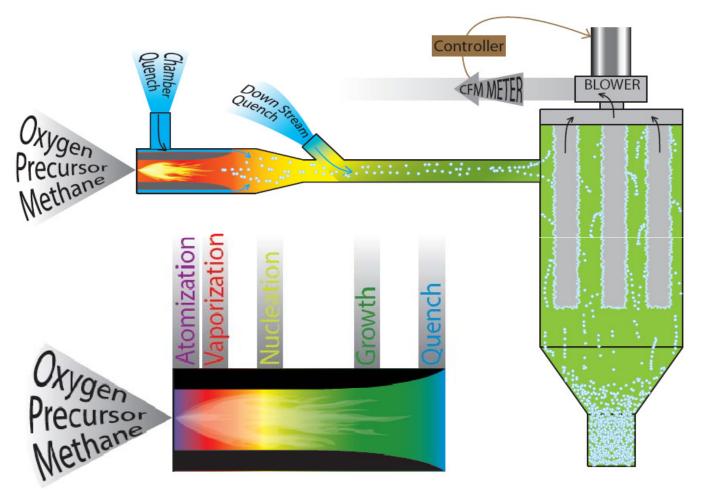




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Nanopowder Production via Liquid Flame Spray Pyrolysis



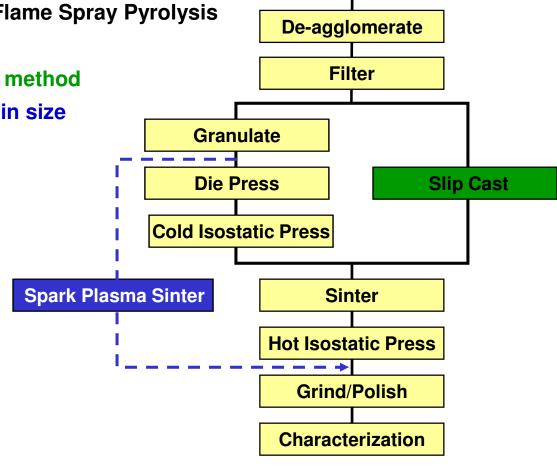


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Process Overview

Powder Process

- Starting powders produced by Flame Spray Pyrolysis
- Densified by Sinter + HIP
- Slip Casting alternate forming method
- SPS densification smaller grain size



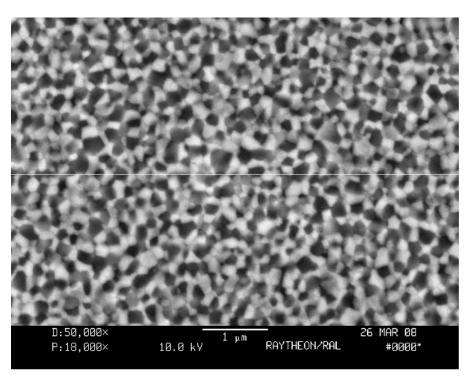
FSP Powder

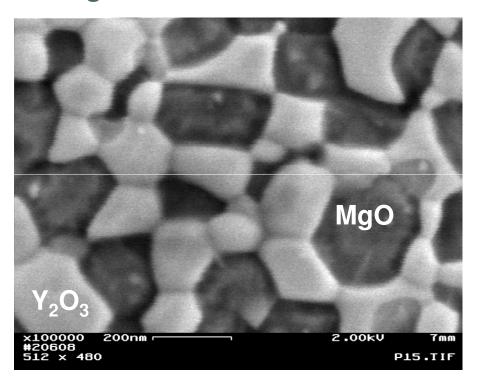


Nanocomposite Microstructure

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Backscattered electron images. 50:50 Vol% Yttria:Magnesia





Uniform microstructure with ~150nm grain size.



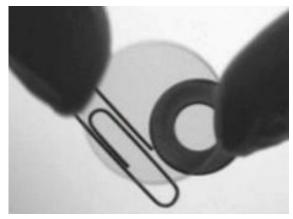
Optical Properties

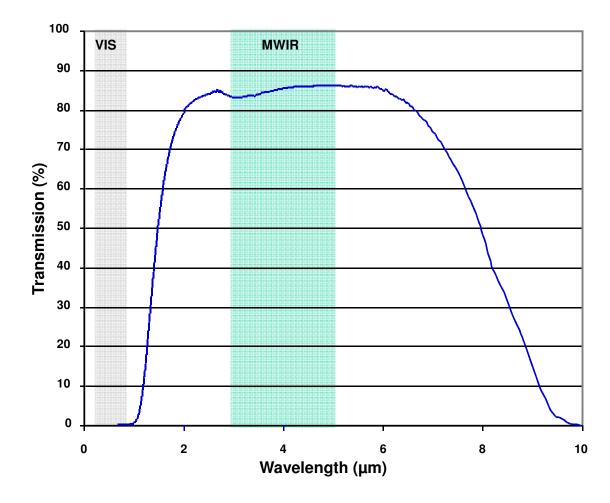
MgO:Y₂O₃ Nanocomposites

In the visible band



In the MWIR band



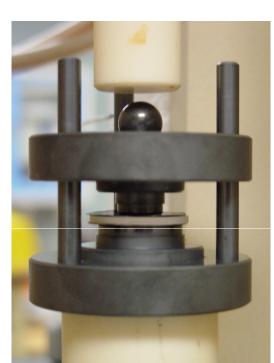


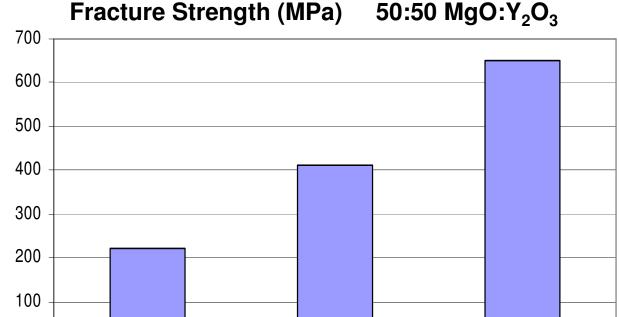


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2009

Powder Process Optimization





2008

•Fracture strength improved with optimized powders and processing.

2007

•New material systems and/or more energetic processing needed for 1200 MPa!



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Material Property Goals

Material Property Metrics for 3-5 micron Nano-Composite Optical Ceramics

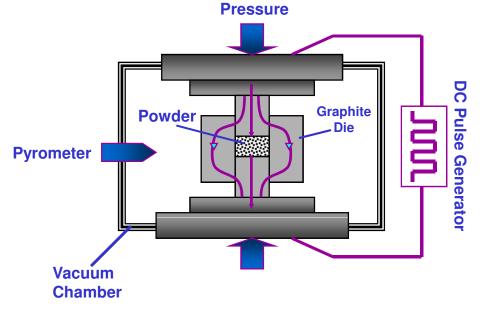
Material Property	Units	Phase I Metrics	Achieved	Phase II Metrics
Absorption Coefficient (ave, 3-5μm)	cm ⁻¹	≤ 0.1	0.05	≤ 0.1
Optical Scatter (Fwd TIS @ 3.39μm)	%	≤ 2.0	0.6	≤ 0.5
Fracture Strength at 600°C (average of 10 biaxial disks)	MPa	≥ 600	650	≥ 1200
Hardness (μ-indent: 50g load)	kg/mm²	≥ 2200	2350	≥ 2200
Thermal Shock Resistance (requires thermal conductivity measurement)	calculated FoM: R'		1.3 X Sapphire	≥ 2X Sapphire
Sand Erosion Resistance (blowing sand – conditions TBD)	grams/std test			≥ 2X Sapphire
Water Drop Threshold Velocity (Marshall SFC – 3mm drop)	m/s			≥ 2X Sapphire





Spark Plasma Sintering

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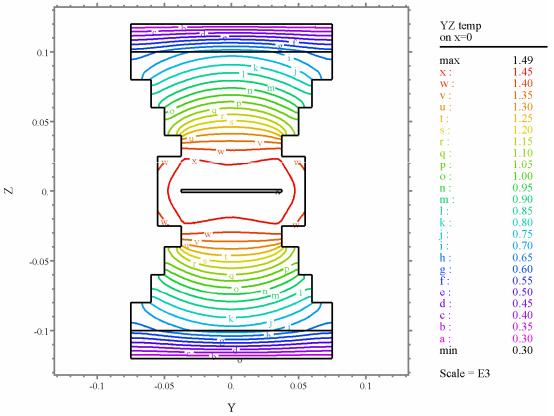


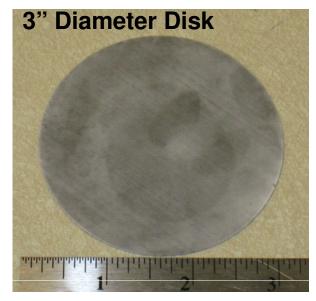


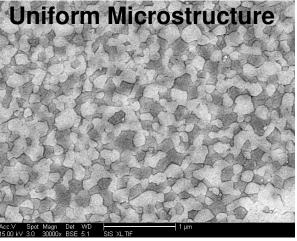
Spark Plasma Sintering

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Modeling die geometries to improve temperature uniformity in scaled-up process







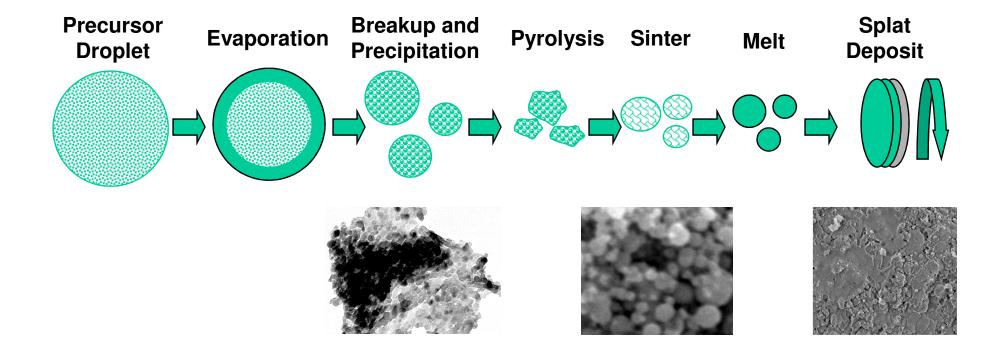


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Direct Deposition

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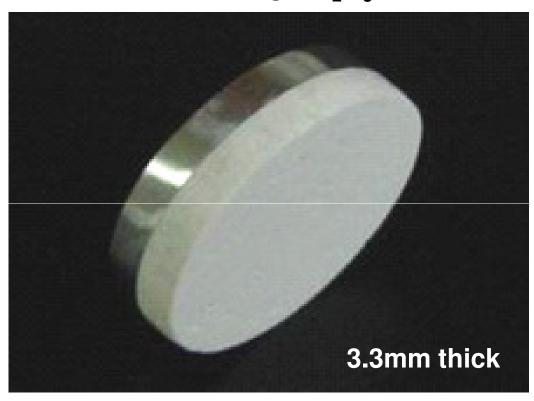


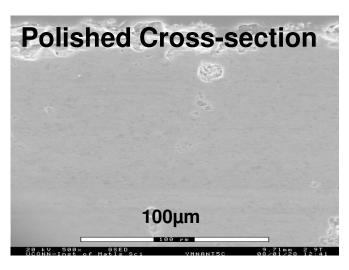


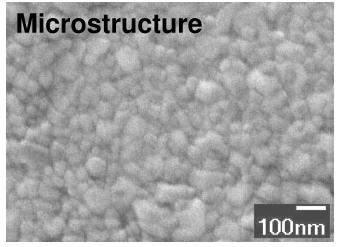


Direct Deposition

50:50 MgO:Y₂O₃









Summary

- MgO:Y₂O₃ based nanocomposite ceramics have been developed using traditional ceramic processing routes and demonstrated:
 - Sapphire equivalent mechanical durability
 - Yttria equivalent MWIR optical transparency
- New nanocomposite material systems show potential for greater mechanical durability with inherently more durable crystallographic phases.
- More energetic fabrication techniques are showing promise for refined microstructures and improved mechanical properties.

